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11 APR 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: Office of General Counsel

ATTENTION :

SUBJECT : Assistance to U.S. Attorney, New York, by  
(AIUO)

REFERENCE : OGC Memo 78-0755, 7 Feb 78

1. (AIUO) When we originally agreed to allow to examine the documentary evidence in the case of Konstanty Z. Hanff, currently under indictment in New York, NY, we were not aware of all the facts in the case.

2. (S) Subsequent to preliminary examinations in this matter in the offices of the United States Attorney, New York, NY, certain Agency materials became available which shed an entirely different light on the case. The defendant seems to be a political entrepreneur involved in imaginative intelligence intrigues.

3. (S) In the attached memorandum has detailed the data upon which he bases his conclusion that Hanff appears to be the victim of a Polish/Soviet disinformation campaign.

4. (AIUO) He recommends that no further technical examinations be conducted on the evidence in this case by this Agency; that the Agency should withdraw from any further questioned document assistance in this case; that the U.S. Attorney's Office, New York, NY, be informed of our findings to date, consistent with security regulations; and that the Exhibits currently held by be returned to the legal custody of the U.S. Attorney's Office.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3828  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2004 2008

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SUBJECT: Assistance to U.S. Attorney, New York, by [ ]  
[ ] (AIUO)

5. (AIUO) Because of the importance of the situation, we would appreciate an early response to the OGC position as to the steps to be taken to terminate our involvement in this situation.

[ ]  
Director  
Office of Technical Service

Attachment:  
as stated

cc: CI Staff w/att

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QDL Memo No. 51-78  
7 April 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: Office of General Counsel

ATTENTION : [ ]

SUBJECT : Technical Assistance for U.S. Attorney's  
Office, New York  
RE: Konstanty Z. Hanff (U)

REFERENCE : OGC Memo 78-0755, 7 Feb 78 [ ]

1. (AIUO) This case first came to our attention on 31 January 1978, when Mr. Peter Tytell, an Examiner of Questioned Documents in private practice in New York City, called OTS/QDL to arrange an appointment with me to examine documents involved in the Hanff case. He told a member of QDL that approval for my examination had already been obtained from the Justice Department and the State Department. I did not speak personally with Tytell and no appointments were made on the basis of this initial contact.

2. (AIUO) In subsequent conversations with Mr. Oren McCloskey, a representative of Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) Harry Batchelder, Jr., U.S. Attorney's Office, New York, NY, it was determined that an anonymous letter denouncing Konstanty (Konstantin) Zygfryd (Siegfried) Hanff, a former Polish citizen now an alien resident of the United States, was sent to the Zionist Organization of America, New York, NY along with three photocopies of documents from the 1940's purporting to implicate Hanff in war crimes during WW II. Although the U.S. Attorney had his own Examiner of Questioned Documents, they wished confirmation of certain technical conclusions from a second source. The need for written approval for any technical assistance was explained.

3. (AIUO) On 8 February 1978, written permission to assist the U.S. Attorney, New York was received from OGC. See reference. Subsequently, arrangements were made to examine the evidence at the offices of the U.S. Attorney, St. Andrews Place, New York, NY. Because the documentary evidence was

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being taken to Europe to be examined by Josef Haas, a highly respected typewriter expert employed by the State Crime Laboratory, Stuttgart, West Germany, it was not possible to examine the evidence during February, 1978,

4. (AIUO) On 22 March 1978, I met with AUSA Harry Batchelder, Jr., AUSA Minna Schrag, and Mr. Oren McCloskey to review the Hanff case and the required technical assistance. Hanff is being charged with lying on his immigration papers although the real charge is that of committing war crimes during WW II. This is a form of "Al Capone" prosecution in which the defendant is not charged with the most heinous crime committed but with a lesser offense which is provable. The evidence to be examined consists of the following items:

EXHIBIT 1 - Photocopy of letter dated April 3, 1976 addressed to Mr. Leon Ilutovich, President of the Zionist Organization of America, 145 32nd Street, New York, NY 10016, beginning "Dear Sir: I accidentally came across a periodical called "Free Poland" and signed "Sincerely yours, David S."

EXHIBIT 2 - Photocopy of Fragebogen zur Feststellung des Erwerbs der deutschen Staatsangehoerigkeit in den eingegliederten Ostgebiet, dated 7 May 1943 bearing the purported signature of Konstantin S. Hanff.

EXHIBIT 3 - Photocopy of handwritten letter to Oberbuergermeister der Stadt Posen, An Herrn Stadtsekretaer den Leiter der Zweigstelle der Deutschen Volksliste in Posen, received 10 July 1943, bearing the purported signature of Konstantin S. Hanff.

EXHIBIT 4 - Photocopy of Meldevordruck fuer Einstellung von Bewerberbern fuer die Unteroffizierlaufbahnen und von kriegsfreiwilligen in die Wehrmacht, dated 15 April 1943, bearing the purported signature of Konstantin S. Hanff.

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EXHIBIT 5 - Exemplars of the known handwriting of Konstanty Z. Hanff (Konstantin S. Hanff) appearing on 15 pages of yellow lined paper dated 26 August 1977; one Polish passport No. 8559/69 issued 17 February 1970 to Konstanty Z. Hanff; and one Permit to Re-enter the US completed by K.Z. Hanff dated 14 October 1972.

EXHIBIT 6 - Exemplar of Fragebogen zur Feststellung des Erwerbs der deutschen Staatsangehoerigkeit in den eingegliederten Ostgebieten obtained by the US Consulate, Berlin, from official German files.

5. (AIUO) It was requested that I examine the documents to determine the following:

- a. the make and model of typewriter used to prepare Exhibit 1
- b. if the typewriter used to complete Exhibit 2 is compatible with the alleged date of preparation
- c. if Exhibits 2, 3 and 4 are authentic documents and if they were written and/or signed by Konstanty Z. Hanff.

6. (AIUO) When asked why CIA assistance was needed in light of the availability of questioned document services from other Federal laboratories, AUSA Batchelder stated that he had not contacted the FBI Laboratory because, "he did not regard them as capable of handling this type of problem according to his knowledge of FBI capabilities." Because of the political sensitivities in this case, he would prefer not using Peter Tytell as an expert witness because Tytell has assisted or worked for ISRAEL

7. AUSA Batchelder was told that I had approval only for technical examination. Any request for expert testimony in the forthcoming trial would require further approval from the Agency.

7. (C) AUSA Batchelder brought up the possibility of these documents being fabrications on the part of a Polish or Soviet disinformation campaign against Hanff. I stated after a preliminary examination that the documents did not appear to be typical of Soviet disinformation, but that this was not my final conclusion. It was further stated that I would not be bound by

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any statements made during the examination and that I would be bound only by my written technical report.

8. (AIUO) The essential elements of the case are as follows:

- a. The anonymous letter claims that Hanff was known to the author in Vilna, formerly Lithuania, now USSR; that Hanff is a "Nazi war criminal"; that in 1941 and later Hanff was a Gestapo and SS informer and caused the torture and death of innocent people; that on 19 October 1942, Hanff caused seven Jews, including alleged author's relative, Samuel Melman, to be arrested and shot in Vilna; that Hanff appeared in Latvia in 1944 as an NCO in a German unit which had "police tasks and was dealing with pacification"; that "he personally took part in executions." The letter further alleges that Hanff was tried by a Soviet court after WW II but was "paroled very soon" and left for the US. The author enclosed Exhibits 2, 3 and 4 with his anonymous denunciation as proof of his allegations, but stated that he couldn't sign his name for fear of retribution.
- b. Exhibit 2 is a Fragenbogen (Questionnaire) to establish eligibility for acquisition of German citizenship for inhabitants of the Incorporated Eastern Territories (German Occupied Poland). Konstantin S. Hanff, age 16 1/2, resident in Berlin, employed as an unskilled laborer, is applying for German citizenship based upon his ethnic German origin. (See attached translation)
- c. Exhibit 3 is a letter received 10 July 1943 addressed to the City Secretary, c/o the Mayor of Posen (now Poszen, Poland) by Hanff requesting his naturalization certificate be sent as soon as possible to Police Headquarters, Berlin, because it is a "army matter" (see attached translation).
- d. Exhibit 4 is a Meldevordruck (Registration Form) for enlistment as an NCO in the German Army for Konstantin Szegfried Hanff, born November 2, 1926 in Tschenstochau (Czestochowa) Poland, occupation unskilled laborer, resident in Berlin. (See attached translation)

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9. (AIUO) Batchelder said that their case really hinges on the witnesses. The U.S. Attorney's Office has located several people in Israel who have picked Hanff's current photograph out of a spread of photographs and have identified him as the notorious "Siegfried" from Czestochowa who helped the Gestapo/SS select people for the extermination camps. AUSA Schrag admitted that the Grand Jury "had problems" with the case, but voted an indictment anyway.

10. (AIUO) On 23 March 1978, after completing such examinations as could be made in New York City, I asked to take the evidence (Exhibits 1-6) to Washington for further study. I stated informally that the three documents from 1943 appeared to be normal course-of-business documents for a 16 1/2 year old boy of Polish/German descent in wartime Germany, but that a definite identification of the handwriting might very well be impossible because of the intervening 35 years. It was indicated that additional verbatim exemplars of Hanff would be needed to complete my examination.

11. (S) On 24 March 1978, I checked the names/organizations/groups through the files of OTS/GAD/QDL. Two cases were located which involve Konstantin Hanff. (See paragraphs 20 and 23) A further checking of Agency files on Hanff and associated topics have revealed highly significant information which was not known to me prior to the New York examinations and which is very pertinent to the decision as to whether there should be any further Agency involvement and/or assistance in this matter.

12. (S) In September 1975, Konstanty Hanff published the first issue of "Free Poland" a militant anti-communist newsletter, the organ of the "Combat Organization Free Poland". "Free Poland" agitated against the Polish Government. Lists of alleged Polish, Czech and Soviet intelligence officers resident in the US were published. Hanff allegedly threatened Bloc personnel in the US, requiring special protection for the individuals and wrote letters trying to influence Bloc officials to defect. Hanff's activities very rapidly became a source of acute interest and concern to the Polish Government. In late October and early November 1975, according to the FBI reports, the Polish Consul in Chicago, a suspect PIS officer, was making inquiries among Polonia about Hanff and "Free Poland". In December 1975, Hanff was complaining to the Polish Consul in New York about Polish Government disinformation.

13. (S) Hanff's frenetic letter writing, exposures of intelligence personnel and attention gathering activities affected United States-Polish diplomatic relations to the point that the

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subject was raised on the Foreign Minister-Ambassadorial level in Warsaw. On 3 March 1976, the Polish Foreign Minister gave the US Ambassador a written complaint regarding the activities of Hanff and asked that the USG do something to control the activities of Hanff which were seriously affecting relations. On 4 March 1976, a State Department cable stated, "the message was clear to Ambassador that retaliation of some kind is possible unless Poles are convinced soon that Department takes their concern seriously and that everything possible will be done to meet their demands" (report of conversation between US Ambassador and Polish Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs)

14. (S) On 6 March 1976, a State cable to Warsaw details that the Polish DCM in Washington was informed that "Free Poland" is "the creation of one person who sometimes uses other names and is not without financial resources." The Polish government had been demanding protection for their personnel based upon Hanff's agitation.

15. (S) On 30 April 1976, an FBI report stated that an official of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs had "recently" been making inquiries about "Free Poland" and Hanff. They were trying to ascertain his contacts, bank accounts, and his connections, if any, to the Polish National Alliance and the Polish American Congress, the mainline hyphenate societies.

16. (AIUO) The anonymous letter to the Zionist Organization of America is dated April 3, 1976, after the specific warning by the Polish Government that it could not tolerate the agitation of Hanff. On 12 May 1976, Hanff denied the allegations in a letter to the ZOA and repeated same to the FBI.

17. (S) On 19 June 1976, the US Ambassador in Warsaw received another aide memoire from the Polish Foreign Ministry complaining bitterly about the activities of "Free Poland". This complaint was in addition to demarche of 3 March 1976. The issue of the USG trying to control Hanff threatened to get to the level of the Secretary of State and upset an impending diplomatic visit.

18. (S) An Agency cable in June 1976 states that the organizations, "Free Cassakia", "Free Slovakia", and "Free Croatia" are now allied with "Free Poland". All are allegedly militant anti-communist, anti-regime organizations of indeterminate size. The groups have been engaged in attempted intimidation of Bloc personnel and attempted coercive defections. Hanff was acting almost alone in his campaign and had not successfully interested the US-Polish emigre leaders with his

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"Combat Organization Free Poland". He was considered an irresponsible radical by Polonia. At this time Hanff was continuing to publish the names of Bloc intelligence officers garnered from a Polish defector now resettled in the US. In July 1976, "Free Cossakia" and "Free Poland" made threats against Bloc officials at UNESCO.

19. (S) On 16 July 1976, Hanff registered as an Agent of a Foreign Power, the Polish Government-in-Exile in London. Hanff stated he was the sole owner of "Free Poland", that he does not have any employees; that he had elected himself a supporter of the Polish Government-in-Exile and that he receives no support from them.- On 11 September 1976, the Polish Government complained to the US Embassy about the legal significance of allowing Hanff to register as an Agent of the London Government. The Polish Government felt this legitimized "Free Poland". In October 1976, the Polish Government-in-Exile repudiated any support from Hanff.

20. (S) On or about 17 August 1976, copies of a newsletter entitled "Free Poland Special Nr. 3" were mailed from Stockholm and Vienna. The newsletter claimed that "Free Poland" fights against any interference in Polish affairs and listed a series of individuals in Poland who were working for the Agency. The list is partially accurate. Hanff denied publishing this newsletter and stated it was a forgery. It was the conclusion of CI Staff that these documents were forgeries and were perpetrated by the PIS/KGB. It is to be recalled that the "SPA" disinformation letters listing alleged Agency personnel stationed in Athens, Greece, were also mailed from Stockholm in 1974. This operation is considered to be KGB disinformation.

21. (S) In September 1976, the Polish Government complained again about Hanff's activities and expressed fears that it could affect the forthcoming visit of the Polish Foreign Minister to Chicago.

22. (S) On 6 October 1976, CI Staff concluded that "unfortunately it appears the PIS inaccurately suspects 'Free Poland' to be associated in some manner with the USG, possibly being a retaliation for exposure of Agency personnel."

23. (S) In May 1977, a spate of forged letters on the letterhead of the Polish Consulate General, New York, NY appeared in Poland addressed to the US Ambassador, the DCM, the Science Attache, and other US persons. The forgeries were designed to

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damage US-Polish relations. Again there was a Polish Government complaint to the Embassy about these "unfriendly acts". A confidential source of another USG agency reporting to the FBI (DLT-2) related that he had established that Hanff was the source of these forgeries and was planning other provocations against the Polish Government including a simulated kidnapping on the eve of President Carter's projected trip to Warsaw.

24. (S) The State Department was asked to assist the Justice Department and to enlist the cooperation of the Polish Government in establishing certain facts about Hanff and other accused war criminals. The Polish Government refused to cooperate on 5 out of 7 cases; however, the Hanff case appeared to be something special. On 3 August 1977, a State Department cable states that when questioned on the reasons for the non-cooperation, the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs "spoke only of the Hanff case. He was unable to tell me the reasons for his government's failure to cooperate with us. By gesture and allusion, he conveyed the impression that another element of the Polish Government (i.e. the Ministry of the Interior) had vetoed any cooperation with us. He could offer no explanation of this, nor any hope that we could receive any information or cooperation in the future. He gave the impression, that for his part, he hoped we would quit trying." Normally the Poles have been forthcoming in matters relating to war crimes.

25. (S) The anonymous letter to the ZOA (Exhibit 1) alleges war crimes committed by Hanff in Vilna in 1941 and 1942 and later in Latvia in 1944. Exhibit 1 does not allege any war crimes committed in Czestochowa (Tschenstochau) Poland as mistakenly referred to in the State Department Memo dated 22 October 1976. The three witnesses in Israel are former residents of Czestochowa. All allege Gestapo collaboration from September 1939 to 1942 in Czestochow by "Siegfried". It is to be remembered that Hanff was born on 2 November 1926 and was almost 13 in September 1939. The State Memo continues, "all three thought Siegfried (Hanff) must have been born prior to 1926, although one said that Siegfried could have been as young as sixteen." The age of the individual and the ca. 400 mile distance between Vilna (Lithuania in September 1939) and Czestochowa (German Occupied Poland in September 1939) mitigate against the credibility of these witnesses, described by AUSA Schrag as "professional witnesses", individuals who have testified in several prior war crimes trials.

26. (S) A check of all names and organizations mentioned in all available Agency files failed to disclose any indications of anti-Semitic friends or collaborators of Hanff. His writings, that are available to us, also do not involve any anti-Semitic attacks. The only reference to anti-Semitism or Nazi activities

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is the statement by "DLT-2" that he saw pictures of Hanff in an SS uniform standing over graves. This does not seem plausible since there are no records of Hanff being a member of the SS in the records and because he survived Soviet capture and imprisonment. An SS officer or enlisted man would have been shot on the spot in 1945. On the other hand, pictures of Hanff in a Wehrmacht uniform would be entirely plausible and consistent with Hanff's biographic statements.

27. (S) Hanff furnished the FBI with biographic information at a date significantly prior to the April 3, 1976 denunciation. The pertinent details are summarized as follows: Konstanty Hanff was born in Czystochowa (Tschenstochau) Poland in 1926 and lived there from 1926 to 1928. From 1928 to 1939 he resided in Warsaw, Poland. In 1939, he moved to Vilna, Lithuania and attended high school there until 1943. In 1943, he went to Berlin and "worked for awhile" and obtained an "Alien Passport". That same year he returned to Warsaw and allegedly joined the Polish Underground. He returned again to Berlin and attended Interpreter's School graduating in 1944. He took a position with the Propaganda Department of the District Governor of Warsaw before he was 18 and was subsequently arrested for stealing blank forms from his office. After interrogation, he was sent into the German Army. Several months later, he tried to desert from the German Army in Rumania and was put into a special front-line detachment. He was captured in 1945 in Latvia and switched allegiance to the Soviets but was later imprisoned by the Soviet Government.

28. (S) This information parallels data provided by Hanff in 1969 when he applied to emigrate to the United States. In these documents, he states he was arrested by the Gestapo on 4 March 1944 in Warsaw but was later released. He was sentenced to two years imprisonment for desertion while serving in the 153rd Wehrmacht Division in Rumania. The sentence was commuted to service in a special "rehabilitation" front-line battalion. He was captured by the Soviet Army in February 1945 in Kurland (Latvia) and subsequently imprisoned from March 1945 to February 1948.

29. (AIUO) Exhibits 2, 3, and 4 lend credence to Hanff's biographic statements. They are exactly what an opportunistic youth would have done at the time to improve his situation. Hanff has not categorically denied these documents. During the 31 years from 1945 to 1976, there has been ample opportunity for Hanff to be denounced as a war criminal. Yet the first instance of such is the April 3, 1976 letter to the ZOA. With due respect for the sensibilities of the witnesses now in Israel, it must be noted that they are bearing witness only after the fact of the denunciation not before the denunciation and that this is a highly emotional issue for such survivors.

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30. (AIUO) It is worthy of consideration that Exhibits 3 and 4 are poor photocopies of documents written with a steel pen or fountain pen with spreading of the ink lines. Carbon copies of such documents would not be possible when originally completed. Since photocopy machines were not yet available at that time (1943), there is no likelihood of copies of these documents existing in Hanff's personal files or anyone else's files. These documents apparently exist only in the original and such photocopies that have been made must have been made from the original documents. The originals would have to be in Polish and East German official files. Berlin VII, the address used by Hanff on the documents, is within the DDR. The files would not be accessible to anyone except authorized officials. Since these are routine course-of-business documents, unrelated to Nazi activities or war crimes, they would not be in the Berlin Document Center. The claim of the anonymous letter writer that he obtained the documents "from Austria" seems rather dubious. The refusal of the Polish Government to assist on providing data on Hanff also becomes clearer.

31. (S) While we have very limited experience with Polish disinformation, we have a wealth of experience with Soviet disinformation. The anonymous letter by a "concerned citizen" or whatever, plus enclosures is typical of the Soviet modus operandi in disinformation. While the Soviets usually forge the "incriminating" documents accompanying the anonymous letter, in this case the anonymous letter was accompanied by three Course-of-business documents made to seem sinister in the light of Hanff's speckled past. The use of dim photocopies is also a standard Soviet ploy. Our initial impression, based upon the existence of three authentic appearing documents, has been changed to reflect the realities of all the facts available.

32. (S) To summarize the available facts, at this time, it can be established that:

- a. The Polish and/or Soviet Government was extremely disturbed by the anti-regime activities of Hanff.
- b. The Polish Government had investigated Hanff prior to April 1976.
- c. The Polish Government threatened to do something about Hanff if the USG didn't do something in March 1976.

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- d. The PIS/KGB is undoubtedly the author of the forged issue of "Free Poland" mailed from Stockholm and Vienna in August 1976.
- e. The Polish Foreign Ministry cannot assist the State Department in the Hanff case because of the orders of one of the Polish security organizations.
- f. The witnesses to the war crimes have identified Hanff as the notorious "Siegfried" of Czestockowa although it appears that Hanff was a student in Vilna at the time - and was so accused in the anonymous letter. Additionally, the witnesses apparently described a person older than Hanff actually is.
- g. The three documents accompanying the anonymous letter parallel Hanff's biographic statements in 1969 and 1976 prior to the accusation and are not in conflict with his biography.
- h. The documents accompanying the anonymous letter had to be made from original documents now in Polish and East German official custody. These originals would not be available to the average citizen and could not be as described in the denunciation.
- i. The style of this operation is similar in modus operandi to many other Soviet disinformation efforts.

33. (AIUO) In the light of the above, I feel that no further examinations should be conducted on the evidence in this case by me, that the Agency should officially withdraw from any further questioned document assistance in this case, that the U.S. Attorney's Office, New York, NY be informed of our findings to date, and that Exhibits 1 through 6 be returned to the legal custody of AUSA Batchelder and Schrag.

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34. (AIUO) For further information on this case, please contact the undersigned on x-3636.

[ C/OTS/GAD/QDL ]

Attachments: a/s

Distribution:

Original - Addressee  
1 - CI Staff

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New York April 3, 1976

APR 2 1976

Mr. Leon Ilutovich  
President of the Zionist Organization of America  
145 East 32-nd Street  
New York, N.Y. 10016

Dear Sir,

I accidentally came across a periodical called "Free Poland" /No. 4, December, 1975, Box 768 Madison Square Station P.O. New York, N.Y. 10010/ in which I found to my astonishment and indignation a name of a German, Konstantin Siegfried Hanff who was known to me during World War II. He was living in Vilno /Eastern Poland/ at the time of my staying with my family there.

Therefore I want to let you know that Hanff is a nazi war criminal and a murderer of Jews and other people during the war.

In 1941 and later Hanff was serving as an important Gestapo and SS informer. A lot of innocent people were tortured and put to death in extermination camps as the result of his close collaboration with the nazi police.

On October 19, 1942 Hanff caused the arrest of seven hiding Jews who were shot the next day at the municipal cemetery in Vilno. Especially painful and tragic to me and my family was the fact that my brother-in-law Samuel Melman was among them. This could be confirmed by some Jews who had lived through the ghetto in Vilno and got out of the hell.

I also know that Hanff appeared in Latvia in 1944 as a noncommissioned officer of a German unit which had police tasks and was dealing with pacification. He personally took part in executions in which many Jewish men, women and children were murdered.

I have heard that after the war he was tried by a soviet court of justice, but strangely enough he was parolled very soon and he left for the United States.

All these horrible recollections are again very painful for me, after so many years. I am strongly convinced that we Americans, and especially those of Jewish origin, in the memory of our brothers who were dying of starvation, were tortured and put to death, should not allow such a criminal as Hanff to go free and unpunished. It is a provocation that such a murderer dare contact high level American politicians, Senators and Congressmen.

Therefore I beg you to look into this case. For this purpose I am enclosing copies of Hanff's war-time documents, signed "Heil Hitler", which I have received from Austria.

Because Hanff is living now in this country, I think there should be no obstacles to ask him about the documents and his past.

I take the liberty to send copies of this letter and of these documents to some American politicians, to other Jewish organizations and newspapers as well.

I am sorry, Mr. President, I cannot give you my full name. I am an old and crippled Jew. I have lived through the nazi and soviet hell and I am still living in the fear of revenge. That is why I beg you to understand and accept my position.

Sincerely yours, .

*David*

David S.



## Fragebogen

zur Feststellung des Erwerbs der deutschen Staatsangehörigkeit  
in den eingegliederten Ostgebieten

(innerhalb längstens 2 Wochen zu beantworten)

43

1.	Familienname (Zuname) <u>H a n f f</u> bei Frauen Geburtsname Vorname (Vorname) <u>Konstantin</u>	
2.	Familienstand: <u>ledig</u> , <del>verheiratet</del> , <del>verwitwet</del> , <del>geschieden</del> (Nichtzutreffendes streichen) verheiratet mit _____ geborene _____ geb. am _____ in _____	
3.	Geburtsjahr: <u>1926</u> Geburtsdag: <u>2. November</u> Geburtsort: <u>Tschenstochau</u> Politischer Bezirk: <u>Generalgouvernement</u>	
4.	Wohnort und Anschrift am 26. 10. 1939: <u>Wilna, Opferstrasse 4/2</u> Politischer Bezirk: <u>Ostland, Generalbezirk Litauen</u>	
5.	Wohnort und Anschrift am 1. 12. 1939: <u>Wilna, Opferstrasse 4/2</u> Politischer Bezirk: <u>Ostland, Generalbezirk Litauen</u>	
6.	Staatsangehörigkeit a) Danziger Staatsangehöriger am 31. 8. 1939? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ja <input type="checkbox"/> nein b) Polnischer Staatsangehöriger am 25. 10. 1939? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ja <input type="checkbox"/> nein c) Staatenlos am 25. 10. 1939, <del>oder früher polnischer Staatsangehöriger?</del> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ja <input type="checkbox"/> nein (Nichtzutreffendes streichen)	
7.	Beruf: <u>Hilfsarbeiter</u>	
8.	Muttersprache: <u>deutsch</u> <del>polnisch</del> <del>litauisch</del> <del>tjchechisch</del> <u>deutsch</u> Sprachkenntnis: <u>deutsch</u> <del>polnisch</del> <del>litauisch</del> <del>tjchechisch</del> <u>russisch, litauisch,</u> <u>weissaruthenisch, ukrainisch</u> (Nichtzutreffendes streichen)	
9.	Haben Sie gedient? <u>nein</u> a) bei einem deutschen Truppenteil? b) bei einem österreichisch-ungarischen Truppenteil? c) bei einem polnischen Truppenteil? (Falls ja, bei welchem Truppenteil, von wann bis wann, welches ist der letzte Dienstgrad?)	

10. Welchen deutschen oder polnischen Parteien, Vereinen, Verbänden, Gewerkschaften, Berufs- oder sonstigen Organisationen gehören oder gehörten Sie an?

keinen

11. Welche Volkszugehörigkeit hat oder hatte

Ihr(e) Ehe<sup>mann</sup>  
frau

deutsch

polnisch

tschechisch

tschechisch

(Nichtzutreffendes streichen)

12. Welche Angaben über Ihre Zugehörigkeit zum deutschen Volke können Sie sonst noch machen (z. B. Schulbesuch, Zeugen, Verfolgungen, insbesondere Gefängnis- und Geldstrafen, wirtschaftliche Benachteiligungen, Verschleppungen)?

1. Geburtsurkunde meines Vaters Paul Hanff, ausgestellt von meiner Grossmutter Frau Elisabeth Hanff, geb. Goede, am 19. Juni 1941 in Berlin N 4, Invalidenstrasse 38.

2. Deutschstämmigkeits-Bescheinigung von der Reichsstelle für das Auswanderungswesen, Berlin-Dahlem, Unter den Eichen 93, vom 6.4.1943 G.Z.N 50 Han.

3. Einbürgerungsurkunde des Reichsministers des Innern, Sonderbeauftragter in Reichenau, vom 9. Juli 1941, Tgb. Nr. 376081/II für meinen älteren Bruder Leonhard Hanff, Freiwilliger bei der Kriegsmarine, U-Boottruppe, Feldpost-Nr. M 50.159

13. Ich versichere nach bestem Wissen und Gewissen, daß keiner meiner 4 Großeltern (mütterlicher wie väterlicherseits) der jüdischen Rasse oder Religion angehört oder angehört hat.

14. Ich versichere, daß ich mich zum deutschen Volkstum bekenne.

Wohnort und Wohnung: Berlin S.O.36, Waldemarstr.26, (Wohnlager der Firma Grändorf und Zechendorf, Berlin S.O.36, Waldemarstr.43).

Datum: 7. Mai 1943

Bemerkung:

1) Die Geburtsurkunde meiner Mutter Frau Maria Gasalaboff

und 2) meinen Taufschein (mangels eines Geburtscheines) werde ich nach Erhalt aus Wilna bezw. Warschau nachträglich einreichen.

(Konstantin Hanff)

(Für Geschäftsunfähige leistet der gesetzliche Vertreter die Unterschrift)

Translation # 34274

QUESTIONNAIRE

TO ESTABLISH THE ACQUISITION OF GERMAN CITIZENSHIP IN THE

INCORPORATED EASTERN TERRITORIES

(to be answered within 2 weeks at the latest)

1. Family name (surname) H a n f f  
Calling name (first name) Konstantin
2. Marital status: single
3. Year of birth: 1926  
Birthday: November 2  
Place of birth: Tschentstochau  
Political district: Government General
4. Place of residence and address on 10/26/1939: Wilna, Opferstrasse 4/2  
Political district: Eastland, General District Lithuania
5. Place of residence and address on 12/1/1939: Wilna, Opferstrasse 4/2  
Political District: Eastland, General District Lithuania
6. Citizenship  
c) Stateless on 10/25/1939
7. Occupation: Helper (unskilled laborer)
8. Native tongue: German  
Knowledge of languages: German German, Russian  
Lithuanian, white Ruthenian  
Ukrainian
9. Have you served? No  
a), b), c), listing of various military units - not applicable
10. To what German or Polish parties, clubs, associations, trade unions, occupational or other organizations do you belong or have you belonged? None
11. Non-applicable
12. What further statement can you make concerning your belonging to the German people ( for inst: schooling, witnesses, persecutions, including prison terms and fines, economic oppressions, displacements)?

(cont'd)

(12). Answers to item 12

1. Birth certificate of my father Paul Hanff, filled out by my grandmother Mrs. Elisabeth Hanff nee Goede, on June 19, 1941, at Berlin N 4, Invalidenstrasse 38.
  2. German Origin-Certificate from the Reichsbureau for Emigration Matters, Berlin-Dahlem, Unter den Eichen 93, dated 4/6/1943 G.Z.N 50 Han.
  3. Naturalization Certificate from the Reichsminister for the Interior, special officer-in-charge in Reichenau, dated July 9, 1941, Tgh. No. 376081/II for my older brother Leonhard Hanff, Volunteer with the War Marines, submarine unit, field post No. M 50.159
13. I affirm to the best of my knowledge and conscience that neither of my 4 grandparents (maternal and paternal) belonged to the Jewish race or religion.
14. I affirm that I acknowledge my German nationality.

Place of residence and residence: Berlin S.O.36, Waldemarstrasse 26, (Main office of the Grandorf and Zechendorf Company, Berlin S.O.36, Waldemarstrasse 43).

Date: May 7, 1943

Remarks:

- 1) The birth certificate of my mother Mrs. Maria Gasalaboff and
- 2) my baptismal certificate (in the absence of a birth certificate),

I shall submit later when received from Wilna and Warsaw respectively.

(signed) Konstantin HANFF

U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service  
20 West Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10007

The above translation from the German language was made by the undersigned.

Kata Sz. Wahl  
(Interpreter)

MAY 18 1976

....(Date)

An den Oberbürgermeister  
der Stadt Posen.

Eingegangen

19. JUL. 1913

11. 11. 13

An Herrn Stadtschreiber, den Leiter  
der Zweigstelle der Deutschen  
Volksliste in Posen.

17

Sehr geehrter Herr Stadtschreiber,

Am 1.7.13. habe ich den Anwalt der deutschen  
Volksliste Nr. 3942 persönlich ausgehändigt bekommen.  
Die Angestellte mit der ich gesprochen habe, hat mir  
erklärt, daß die Einbürgerungsurkunde in Berlin  
bekommen sollte. Da aber die Akten bei Ihnen  
sind, ist es denselben unmöglich. Ich erwarte also  
denn die Sache, als Wehrmachtsache beschleunigt  
werden muß, um die notwendige Akten in  
möglichst kurzer Zeit nach Polizei Präsidium  
Schloß Burgstr. 29 II. Obf. Zim. Nr. 325 zu senden.  
In Erwartung der Erfüllung meiner Bitte  
Hochachtungsvoll

EXHIBIT 3

Herr Hitler!

Konstantin S. Hanff  
Blm. Nr. 4 Inwaldenstr. 32.

Translation # 24274

TO THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF POSEN

To the TOWN SECRETARY, CHIEF OF THE BRANCH OFFICE FOR THE GERMAN PEOPLE'S  
REGISTER IN POSEN

Dear Mr. Town Secretary,

On July 1, 1943, I was personally given certificate No. 3972, of the  
German People's List.

The employee with whom I spoke, told me that I would receive the  
naturalization certificate in Berlin. Since the files, however  
are with you (in Posen), they are unable to do so.

I ask you, therefore, that the matter as an army matter, be expedited,  
so that the necessary records be sent as soon as possible to Police  
Headquarters Berlin, Purgstr. 29, Dept. II, room No. 325.

In expectation of the granting of my request,

Respectfully

HEIL HITLER !

(signed) Konstantin S. Hanff  
Berlin N 4 Invalidenstr. 32

**EXHIBIT**

"D"

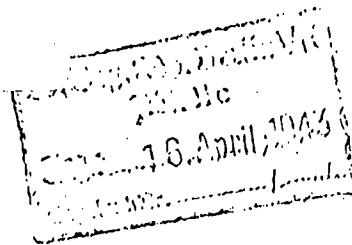
New York, N.Y., 1/25/77  
A18 413 065 Rpt. #3

U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service  
20 West Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10007

The above translation from the German  
language was made by the undersigned.

Kata S. Hanff  
(Interpreter)

MAY 19 1976  
(Date)



Nr. 23

D. 16.4.43

Muster 3  
zu Bijer (10) b)

# Meldewordbuch

für die Einstellung von Bewerbern für die Unteroffizierlaufbahnen\*)  
und von Kriegsfreiwilligen in die Wehrmacht.

Geburtsjahrgang 1926 Berlin, den 15.4 1926  
(Ort)

Sie bitte um Einstellung als Bewerber für die Unteroffizierlaufbahn\*\*) — Kriegsfreiwilliger\*\*) — bei

Sie heiße Wolfgang Bathke Wegmann  
(Wehrmachtsr., Wehrmacht, Truppenteil) (Familienname) (Vorname)

Sie bin geboren in Teichowitz am 15.4.26  
(Geburtsort) (Tag, Monat, Jahr)

Staatsangehörigkeit Preussisch Vorbestraft: nein\*\*) (auch frühere)

Doppelstaater: nein\*\*) Welcher andere Staat\*\*):

Sie habe in der Wehrmacht folgenden Staat

nom gedient\*\*) (Dienstort)

Sie wohne: Bischofsweg 35 105 Berlin  
(Wohnort) (Straße, Nr., Nr.) (Unterzeichner bei)

Sie bin deutscher Leute, Religion Evangelisch, ledig, verheiratet, geschieden\*\*) (auch früher)

Mein Arbeitsbuch hat die Nr. 1000000000\*\*) (Arbeitsbuch Nr.)

Sie gehöre laut Arbeitsbuch Seite 5 zur Berufsgruppe\*\*) (Berufsgruppe)

Berufsart:

Sie arbeite zur Zeit als Mitarbeiter bei Deutscher Reichsbank  
in Berlin 5035 Waldenstraße  
(Ort) (Straße, Platz) (Nr.) (Währung oder Arbeitgeber)

Die Abkömmlichkeit wird bescheinigt\*\*\*)

Karlheinz S. Hauff  
(Unterschrift des Bewerbers)

Arbeitsamt Berlin

Berlin 105 1124

(Unterschrift und Stempel des Arbeitsamtes)

(Bei Annullierung: Einverständniserklärung  
des gesetzlichen Vertreters)

(Unterschrift ist vollständig zu beglaubigen)

Translation # 34274

REGISTRATION FORM

FOR THE ENLISTMENT OF APPLICANTS FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' CAREERS  
AND FOR WAR VOLUNTEERS INTO THE  
ARMY

Year of birth: 1926

Berlin, April 15, 1943

I ask to be enlisted as an applicant for the career of non-commissioned officer\*\*) - War volunteer\*\*) - at .....

My name is: Hanff, Konstantin Szegfried

I was born in Tschenstochau, on November 2, 1926

Citizenship: stateless; prior convictions: none

Dual citizenship: no

I served in the army of the following country: --- from - to: .....

No. of work-book: -----

On page 5, of work-book, my occupational group is: -----

Occupation: -----

I work at present as unskilled laborer (helper) at: illegible

I reside at: illegible

I am of German blood, method. religion, single

Department of Labor Berlin  
Seal and signature

(signed) Konstantin s. Hanff

**EXHIBIT**

"B"

New York, N.Y., 1/25/77  
A18 413 065 Rpt. #3

U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service  
20 West Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10007

The above translation from the German  
language was made by the undersigned.

Kata Sz. Wahl  
(Interpreter)

MAY 19 1976  
(Date)